The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4834 號四十三百八千四第 日六十月四年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 12TH MAY, 1873. 一拜禮 號二十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 10, HAILOONG, Brit. str., 277, Punchard, Foochow 4th May, Tamsui 6th, Takao 8th, and Amoy 9th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 10, NOUVEAU MONDELLI, French bk., 336, Simon, Saigon 13th April, and Cape St. James 14th, 9,000 piculs Rice.—ORDER.

May 11, SARAH WATSON, Brit. bark, 457, McDonald, Saigon 26th April, and Cape St. James 26th, 11,500 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

May 11, CHEOPS, Brit. str., 984, Dowdy, Saigon 6th May, 28,000 piculs Rice.—GILMAN & Co.

May 11, TAUNTON, Brit. ship, 687, Chalmers, Saigon 30th April, and Cape St. James 1st May, 16,000 piculs Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 11, CHINKIANG, Brit. str., 793, James Hogg, Shanghai 7th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

May 10, MADRAS, str., for Bombay, &c.

May 10, ACANTHA, str., for Canton.

May 11, ELLEN RICKMERS, for Iloilo.

May 11, TALEE, for Whampoa.

May 11, NORNA, str., for Swatow.

May 11, PACTOLE, for Iloilo.

May 11, RUBICON, for Chefoo.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 10TH.

Norna, str., for Swatow.
Rubicon, for Chefoo.
Gustav, for Newchwang.
Talee, for Whampoa.
Ellen Rickmers, for Iloilo.
Pactole, for Iloilo.

Passengers.

Per *Nouveau Mondelli*, from Saigon:—
3 Chinese.
Per *Hailoong*, str., from Foochow, &c.:—
6 Chinese.
Per *Cheops*, str., from Saigon:—
1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—
41 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
300 Chinese.
Per *Rubicon*, for Chefoo:—
4 Chinese.
Per *Gustav*, for Newchwang:—
3 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Nouveau Mondelli* reports left Saigon on 13th April, and Cape St. James on the 14th, had eight days N.E. winds, with strong and high sea, latter part of passage fine.

The British steamship *Cheops* reports left Saigon on 6th May, had fine weather with light Southerly and Easterly winds throughout; passed the homeward French mail steamer going up Saigon river, and the steamship *Flintshire* off Cape St. James, also bound up.

The British bark *Sarah Watson* reports left Saigon on 26th April, and Cape St. James same day, had the first part rain and squalls; after which fine light S. and S.S.W. winds; the last week, when got light E.N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports, left Foochow on 4th May, Tamsui on the 6th, Takao on the 8th, and Amoy on the 9th, had moderate S.W. winds throughout. In Foochow, H.M. ships *Salamis*, *Ringdove* and *Elk*; the British steamer *Yang-tsze-fee*, and British bark *Sir Launcelot*. The Danish bark *Aarhuus* left Amoy on the 9th for Tientsin.

The British bark *Taunton* reports left Saigon on 30th April, and Cape St. James on May 1st, had fresh S.W. winds the first twenty-four days, then calms for three days; after which light E. and E.N.E. winds the remainder of the passage. The steam-tug *Little Orphan* towed the *Taunton* to sea from Cape St. James, and was herself bound to Hongkong.

The British steamer *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai at 6.30 a.m. on 7th instant, had light breezes and dense fogs from the lightship to the Lammocks, engines half speed till the morning of the 10th, then light Southerly airs and clear weather to arrival. On the 8th, at 2 p.m., passed a ship rigged Namoa, bound North, name and nationality unknown.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12th, Madras, str., from Hongkong, Osaka from London, Europa from San Francisco; 13th, Acors Barns from San Francisco, Pyrmont from Copenhagen, R. W. Wood from Islands, Selica, str., from Manila, &c., Janet Holt from Takow, Landwerat from Callao; 14th, Sea Breeze from Guam; 15th, Activ from Bonin Islands, Triton from Bonin Islands, Traviata from Takow; 16th, Bartholomew Gosnold from Bonin, Albyn's Isle from Nagasaki; 17th, Volga, str., from Hongkong; 19th, Cleopatra from Takow; 20th, Oregonian, str., from Shanghai, U.S. corvette Lackawanna from Hongkong, Japan, str., from Hongkong, Dilpussand from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

April 8th, Malacca, str., for Hongkong; 9th, Jurgens for Kobe, Catharina for Amoy; 12th, Golden Age, str., for Shanghai; 14th, Paracca for Nagasaki, Chance for Hongkong; 15th, Menzaleb, str., for Hongkong; 16th, Madras, str., for Hongkong; 17th, Europa for Arctic Ocean; 19th, Triton for Arctic Ocean, New York, str., for Shanghai.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th, M. de la Victoria, str., from Marianas Island; 22nd, Esmeralda, str., from Hongkong and Amoy; 23rd, Mindoro, str., from Singapore; 26th, Formosa, str., from Hongkong; 27th, Hippocampe from Hongkong; 29th, Mariveles, str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

April 19th, Panay, str., for Singapore; 21st, Aurorita for London and Liverpool; 23rd, Candelaria for Hongkong; 24th, Ocean Queen, str., for Hongkong, Minerva, for Molucas via Zamboanga; 29th, Esmeralda, str., for Hongkong Amoy.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

JOHN AND HENRY GWYNNE, ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND IRON-FOUNDERS.
HAMMERSMITH IRONWORKS,
89, *Cannon St., London, E.C., England.*
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM-ENGINES, Portable and Fixed;
BOILERS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, TURBINE WATER WHEELS, PUMPING ENGINES, —, and every description of MACHINERY FOR DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, AND RECLAMATION;
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, &c.;
HYDRAULIC PRESSES;
GUNPOWDER MACHINERY;
TEA-SIFTING AND SORTING MACHINERY;
SUGAR, FLOUR, AND WIND MILLS;
HYDO-EXTRACTORS;
STEAM AND HAND CRANES,
BOILER WORK, &c., &c.

**** Catalogues and Estimates will be forwarded on application to their Offices.*
89, CANNON-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
R. R. Shilliss, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rewett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

TO LET.
THE "FOREST LODGE," in Caine Road, For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 661 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET.
A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. For particulars, apply at
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

TO LET.
(With immediate Possession.)
THAT Commodious Two-storied HOUSE, in Castle Road, known as "WOODLANDS," and lately in the occupation of G. VON OVERBECK, Esq., with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Cow-house, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
F. DOS REMEDIOS,
Mr. Pollard's Office,
No. 1, Club Chambers.
tf 603 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

TOWING.
THE Steam-tug "*SEA GULL*," 35 Horse-power nominal, is prepared to tow vessels at moderate rates.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
OR,
THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
tf 664 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. 13m 553

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,
CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWES, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years.....40 guineas.
" over 13 years.....50 " "
The Course of Instruction includes English Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 ⅌ allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.
THOS. HOWARD & Co.
1m 707 Hongkong, 5th May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. JOH. BUSS has this day been authorized to sign my firm per procuration in Hongkong.
F. PEIL.
1m 584 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign our firm per procuration in Formosa.
DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2160 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate		
Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate		
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate		
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.		
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼	"
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½	"

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept proposals for Life Assurances.
For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals, or any other information, apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, AND STOCK OF MATERIALS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the
GODOWNS AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP belonging to JOHN JACK, Esq., at EAST POINT,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th May, 1873, at noon,—
1 8-feet Patent Powerful Plate Bending MACHINE.
1 Whitworth's Vertical Drilling MACHINE.
2 Vertical Drilling MACHINES.
1 Punching and Shearing MACHINE.
4 Sets Whitworth's TAPS and DIES.
9 Pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS.
4 VICES, 3 CRANES, 9 ANVILS, Rachet BRACES.
Patent Lever BEAR and PUNCHES.
Sledge, Hand, and Chipping HAMMERS.
A Lot of Assorted CHISELS, METAL BLOCKS, SWEDGES, &c., Boat HOOKS, Tackle and Clip HOOKS, SHACKLES, Block BINDINGS; Screw BOLTS and NUTS, assorted sizes, 4 Lengths Lead PIPE.
4,500 Fire BRICKS. 3 Large GRINDSTONES.
1,700 Hammer HANDLES. 1,000 Assorted FILES.
197 Gross Brass SCREWS. 6 Jack SCREWS.
136 " Iron do. 11 CLAMPS.
¼ Cwt. Wood SCREWS. 1 Ton Galvanized NAILS.
417 Assorted BLOCKS. Ash and Water BUCKETS.
1 Patent Downton's PUMP. Brass HINGES.
3 Fairbanks' SCALES. 40 Gallons CASTOR OIL.
1 Lot PATTERNS.
1 " Dead LIGHTS.
1 " Cast Iron SHEAVES.
1 " Sheet COPPER, ⅛ and ¼ inch.
1 " SOCKETS.
1 " Teak BUCKETS.
1 " Belaying PINS.
1 " Copper Boat NAILS.
1 " Countersunk NAILS.
And Sundry other Lots of MATERIALS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
715 Hongkong, 7th May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAND AND PROPERTY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private Sale,) on
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th May, 1873, immediately after the SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.,—
The following Pieces or Parcels of GROUND, belonging to JOHN JACK, Esq., situated at East Point, with the BUILDING erected thereon.
First.—Those Lots registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots
No. 319, containing 3,200 square feet;
" 317, " 1,600 "
" 460, " 800 "
all of which adjoin one another, with the BUILDING used as a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, erected upon the said three Lots.
The Shop measures 141 feet by 38 feet, and contains a fine Well of Spring Water.
Second.—Those Lots registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 458 and 459—containing each 800 square feet—adjoining one another, and adjoining to Lot 460.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.
The property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
716 Hongkong, 7th May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,)—
The German Barque
"*ANNA*,"
234 Tons Register, or 5,500 Piculs, carrying capacity.
The vessel is shortly expected from Saigon, when the exact date of the Sale will be fixed.
An Inventory List may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount of the purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer.
The vessel at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
484 Hongkong, 26th March, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on *Queen's Road 100 feet*, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
Also,
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 ⅌ c.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, upon their Wharf, on
FRIDAY,
the 16th May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale.)—
A WATER BOAT of 50 TONS,
Fitted with Tanks, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chain, &c., &c., as she now lies off their Wharf, where intending purchasers can view her until the hour of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
730 Hongkong 9th May, 1873.

J. R. WHITE,
COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.
THE Proprietor begs to announce his unavoidable REMOVAL from his old premises in Queen's Road to
No. 5, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
and hopes for a continuation of past favours bestowed by his patrons.
tf 733 Hongkong, 10th May, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

BONNETT & Co.
ARE now SELLING OFF from this date at
ENGLISH PRICES,
the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a variety of other GOODS.
1m 541 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of Passengers, the Steamer *POYANG* will leave Hongkong for Macao EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of 2 P.M.,) commencing on SATURDAY, the Third of May proximo, until further notice. No change is made in the hour of departure on other days.
Personal Season Tickets, to travel on the steamers running between Hongkong and Canton, for the period of twelve months, are now issued at $20, meals included, or $150, exclusive of meals.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 617 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20 ⅌ c.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
AS the SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL is about to be transferred to the Admiralty, notice is hereby given, that no patients will be received into the above institution after this date.
By order,
W. S. ADAMS, M.D.,
Surgeon in Charge.
Seamen's Hospital,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1873. [tf 640

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

FOR SALE.
2 COTTAGE GRAND PIANOS, by BROADWOOD & SONS, selected for this climate. Apply by letter to "A. B. C.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
14d 689 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year 2500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Intimations.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1874.
THE Committee of Management of the Public Gardens propose to hold the Second ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW during February next.
A small quantity of Vegetable Seeds for Chinese Gardeners will be obtainable in due time, from the Superintendent of Government Gardens.
727 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IT is particularly requested that Firms and individuals sending coolies to the office of the undersigned for letters received by the Canton and Macao steamers, will furnish them with a card or chit-book, to guard against the possibility of mistake in the delivery of such letters.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 728 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM this date TELEGRAMS will be received for direct transmission to the following places in JAPAN, and at the following rates:—

From NAGASAKI to	SIMONOSAKI	$0.50
" do.	" HIOGO	$1.10
" do.	" OSACA	$1.20
" do.	" YOKOHAMA	$2.00
" do.	" YEDO	$2.10

for *twenty words*, and half these rates for every additional ten words, or fraction thereof.
But the Japanese lines not being officially opened, the Telegraph Administration undertakes no responsibility whatsoever on account of the service, either for errors, delay, or non-delivery, but copies of all messages will, until the Japanese lines are officially opened, be sent by the first mail from Nagasaki.
DREYER.
General Agent.
tf 630 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, and in accordance with the resolution come to at the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, respecting the number of Shares to be represented at Meetings, an Extraordinary General MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, situated at No. 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the regulations of the Company by passing Special Resolutions, whereby the aggregate number of Shares to be held or represented by the Shareholders present at all future Ordinary Meetings, and all Extraordinary Meetings convened by the General Managers, shall be One hundred instead of Five hundred as heretofore.
Notice is also given, that at the said Meeting a further Special Resolution will be proposed, whereby Article No. 64 of Regulations of the Company will be altered, so as to enable the Company to hold the Ordinary General Meetings at any time in each year before the 10th day of March.
Notice is further given, that Copies of the proposed Special Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application to the General Managers.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
611] *General Managers.*

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in Compliance with Section 50 of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions, as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 26th day of May, 1873.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
612 *General Managers.*

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, 44, Queen's Road Central, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 14th June next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1873, and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th June, both days inclusive.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 648 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
ALLE Diejenigen, welche dem verstorbenen Schiffs-Capitain PETER A. LUND, zuletzt Führer der Norwegischen Brig *Kvik*, verschuldet oder im Besitze von demselben gehörigen Werthsachen oder Documenten sind, sowie Diejenigen, welche Nachweise hierüber geben können, ferner Diejenigen, welche Forderungen gegen den Verstorbenen haben, und Diejenigen, welche sich als Bevollmächtigte des Verstorbenen legitimiren können, werden aufgefordert dem unterzeichneten Vice-Consulat baldmöglichst Mittheilung davon zu machen.
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Captain PETER A. LUND, deceased, late master of the Norwegian Brig *Kvik*, or who are in possession of property or documents belonging to the estate, as well as those who can give information with regard to the above, also those who have claims against the estate, and those who may hold power of attorney from the deceased, are requested to communicate with the undersigned Vice-Consulate without delay.
DAS KAISERL DEUTSCHE VICE-CONSULAT.
1m 605 Chefoo, 3rd April, 1873.

INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned, on behalf of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to accept risks on Cargo, from Hongkong and Ports in China to Ports on the Yangtsze, by steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, and their connecting vessels, at the tariff rates of the local offices, *but subject to an immediate discount of one-third of the premium.*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2m 713 Hongkong, 7th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20 ⅌ c.) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
THE Russian Steamer
"TCHIHATCHOFF,"
De Witt, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 12th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
738 Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"MARIVELES,"
Zavala, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Pass

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 12TH, 1873.

SEVERE complaints have of late been made of the strange stagnation which has been apparent in almost all branches of trade. Speculation is rife as to the causes of this general depression, but many of the best informed commercial men are compelled to admit that the state of affairs is only one of those frequently occurring surprises in regard to trade in China, of which it is possible the natives may have the clue, but which it seems hopeless for foreigners to attempt to fathom. The truth is that from time to time we are brought to a very humiliating appreciation of the limited extent of our information with regard to the manner in which the natives carry on their business. Although so large a number of people have been engaged in the China trade, probably very few have taken any pains to obtain anything like precise information on this subject. The native dealer comes to the compradore, or to the merchant, and buys and settles his goods; but this is as a rule the sum total of what the foreigner knows of the matter. He hears from time to time of guilds and combinations, and is occasionally made unpleasantly aware of their existence by their adopting rather strong measures, but his notions as to these organisations are generally very vague, and he is content to leave such questions to those who study the Chinese more from the point of view of observers, than that of men practically interested. A clear idea, however, of how the natives conduct their business, is certainly of very great importance to a proper comprehension of all commercial questions in these parts, and is especially so in connection with the question of obtaining further facilities for trade in the interior which, has occupied so much attention on the part of mercantile men in Hongkong and at the ports.

The basis of all Chinese trade is the old principle of licence and monopoly, the latter, however, being to some extent modified, as although the arrangements are such that only licensed guilds can trade, there are often more guilds than one conducting the same species of trade at a given place. So soon as any branch of business in China acquires a certain degree of importance, the leading men combine, and form themselves into a guild, and in consideration of certain fees and upon certain conditions, the local authorities grant a licence to the corporation. One of the conditions stipulated for is that the guild shall take steps for levying the local taxes on its trade, and the service which it performs in this direction is the chief claim which it has upon the support of the officials. The guilds thus formed, consisting of the large majority of the important traders, are able to prevent any people outside their pale from conducting the business for which they are licensed. Their chief means of doing this consists in their powers of imposing the local taxes, which necessitate the procuring of stamps upon the goods or other receipt for the tax, and, of course, a declaration as to who is doing the business. In case these taxes are not paid, the trader becomes likely to have his goods seized for evading the local dues.

As already observed, this system does not always result in the formation of a complete monopoly, as there will sometimes be found in a given place more than one guild dealing in a given class of goods. Thus, for example, at Shanghai, there are Tientsin, Ningpo, and other piece goods guilds, each, however, being confined to business of its own particular class, and not mixing up with that of the others. The precise result of this, therefore, is a species of trade something between free trade and monopoly, but mainly verging on the latter, inasmuch as the different guilds themselves, though at times they act in rivalry, are for the most part interested in combining and availing themselves of the strength which proverbially results from union. It will be easily conceived how strong an advantage this system of trading gives to the Chinese when dealing with foreigners, whose golden rule of commerce is unshackled competition. It is impossible for the foreigner to hold his own against so strong a phalanx, and it is to the disadvantage at which he is thus placed that much of the difficulty of the China trade is to be attributed.

It might be thought that in Hongkong, under British rule, and where freedom of trade is fully recognised, the Chinese would find it impossible to keep up any such system of monopoly; but strange as it may seem, they actually are able to do so to a greater extent than in any other place where foreigners are settled. The guilds in this Colony are all Cantonese; and notwithstanding the large trade which this Colony does with the coast ports, it is a curious fact that there are no Shanghai or Foochow guilds here, as in Shanghai we find Canton, Ningpo, or Soochow guilds. This results probably to some extent from the old Canton traditions, with which the trade in Hongkong is naturally influenced—Canton having long had an unenviable notoriety for exclusiveness not only against foreigners, but also against Chinese coming from other parts of the kingdom. As a result of this state of affairs, foreigners are in no better a position for the conduct of business in Hongkong than they are at the treaty ports—if, indeed, they are not to some extent in a worse position. Even in the Colony itself, the trade in all the large staples is virtually a closed one; and as is well-known, the arrangements which are made between the guilds here in conjunction with those at Canton and the officials there, are such that, while we flatter ourselves that Hongkong is a free port, duties are imposed on our trade by the Chinese authorities, and regularly levied in the Colony, through arrangements with the guilds who have the trade entirely in their hands.

It is in the working of these arrangements among the native population that the solution in any of the peculiarities in the trade in this Colony, which frequently puzzle us, is to be found. With so strong a hold over the whole trade, it is not surprising that the natives should from time to time form combinations for joint action such as must affect the markets more powerfully than any of the ordinary causes, of which mercantile men are wont to take note; so that, while we are calculating upon a particular drift of the markets as being certain to result from stocks, prices and probable demand, we repeatedly find our calculations entirely baffled, by concerted action on the part of the native traders, which the shrewdest observers are constrained to admit is as inexplicable, as it was unforeseen. It is clear, however, that it is to the interest of mercantile men—and perhaps even more in Hongkong than at the treaty ports, inasmuch as these combinations are stronger here than elsewhere—narrowly to watch these matters and to lose no opportunity of obtaining reliable information with regard to them.

The steamer *Scotland* arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant.

The following account of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending April 30th, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank	$438,037
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	589,007
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	420,683
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,240,438
Total,	$2,758,166

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 8th May, 1873.

The Chester Cup was won by Field Marshal; Laburnam, second; and Anveisk, third.

ITALY.

The Italian Ministry has resumed office.
The state of the Pope is most precarious.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

The Khan of Khiva, in returning 27 Russian prisoners, has demanded the stoppage of the Expedition.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1873.

SUPREME COURT.

10th May.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL,

And a Special Jury, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Howard, A. Newton, S. J. Gower, J. J. C. Gavey, R. Deacon, T. A. Harris, and D. Rattenjee.

Sander and another v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Francis and Stephens, for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, for the defendants.

On the Court opening, his Lordship asked the Attorney-General to put the question to Mr. Chater which was objected to at the adjournment on Thursday.

The Attorney-General accordingly asked:—When you paid in the cheque in your favour, as related, to the Bank, will you state what took place between you and Mr. Symonds, the ledger keeper, with reference to the paying in of this cheque?

Mr. Hayllar said he took the objection on the grounds, first, that this was a conversation in the absence of the plaintiff; and secondly, whatever took place had been reduced to writing.

The Attorney-General said the ground upon which he asked to put the question was that the law of bankers, as to a common banker, was that if a person deposits a cheque on the counter, and says "place that to my credit," without any other words, he pays the money into the Bank subject to all contingencies; and if another man, between whom and the former there is a conflict of priority, comes and says, "I want to know whether you can place this cheque to my credit," that at once gives him priority over the man, who simply said "place it to my credit," and went away. One issue was thus the question of priority between the two parties, and, therefore, the conversation between the witness and the ledger keeper was part of the *res gestæ*. He added that according to Justice Pattison, merely placing the cheque upon the counter, and saying nothing more, placed the Bank in the same position as if the cheque were on another Bank.

His Lordship observed that in the case referred to, it was simply a question between the plaintiff and the banker. What the Attorney-General wanted to ask was what took place between the banker and another party.

The Attorney-General read from Taylor and from Best to show that the evidence of conversations was allowed, when the words themselves were a part of the *res gestæ*. It did not follow that words which were spoken to a third party were always hearsay; sometimes they might be the very fact to be proved, that is, it would have to be proved not whether the words were true, but whether they were spoken (Taylor, sec. 512 of ch. 7, and part 2, sec. 576.) Although relation of what has been said is rejected as evidence of the truth, yet evidence whether certain words were as a fact spoken may be given if such be relevant to the issue (Best, sec. 612.) On this he contended that it was a fact material to the issue to prove the words that passed between the man paying in and the banker at the moment of paying the cheque, to show that the words were such as to give him priority. When Chater called, he asked whether the Bank would pass the cheque to his credit, and on their answering "Yes," he said "Take the cheque," and went away.

Mr. Hayllar observed that the conversation could not be part of the *res gestæ*, as it did not come into the transaction at all in part.

His Lordship—The Attorney-General put it that the issue was as regarded priority of the cheque; and that being so, he was entitled to ask the witness whether there was anything different in his mode of paying in and that of Sanders.

Mr. Hayllar said that this was exactly opposed to Boyd and Emerson, which set forth that "on the 13th November a cheque was paid in, and from that moment the Bank became the plaintiffs' Agent." What had the plaintiffs to do with priority? They said there was money, and it was no matter how any subsequent cheque was presented, supposing that money was there when the plaintiffs' cheque was brought.

His Lordship then upheld the objection to the evidence, because the conversation was not between the plaintiff and the banker, but between the banker and a third party, but observed that there was not so much difficulty from this part of Mr. Hayllar's objection as from the second.

The Attorney-General then asked witness—When you paid in your cheque, had you knowledge whether it would be honoured before you left?

Witness.—I had knowledge with respect to the payment of my cheque before I left the Bank whether it would be honoured.

Cross-examined.—The suspicions I had of Kœnig were that there was something wrong. He had issued a cheque in my favour, and asked me if I would take a portion to-day and a portion to-morrow. Had no suspicion that Mr. Kœnig had committed forgery. My reason in hastening to the Bank was not because it was so near three o'clock, but my conversation with Mr. Kœnig. Was not aware that Mr. Kœnig was financing all the shares that day. I refused to take a portion on the 31st and a portion on the next day, when he said he had already given Mr. Reimann a cheque for the full amount. This conversation took place in the Bank, where I met him at two o'clock. When I went out from my office to cash the cheque, I did not look at the clock. I knew it was about half-past 2 when writing my letter, and after leaving the Bank it must have taken me about half an hour to search for Reimann. I went towards the German Club, but did not go in. I drove down towards plaintiffs' office. I do not recollect going elsewhere. I was in search of Reimann to get the cheque I knew he had for me. I do not think it possible this could have taken me an hour. I showed Reimann, when he came in, the chit book, and that I was writing the address on the letter and in the chit book. [Evidence in chief, which said, "While I was still engaged in writing," was here altered to specify that it was the address.] I told Mr. Reimann to wait in my office. He was there when I came back. I gave him a cheque in relation to another matter, and he then left.

Mr. Hayllar.—Was it not anxiety to have a large sum placed to your credit at the end of the month, instead of the morning of the 1st, which made you take special care to get the cheque to the Bank?

Witness.—It would not have mattered to me, as I had $30,000 to my credit.

Re-examined.—I was all the time in my pony trap. I did not go into Sander & Co.'s. I was in my trap all the time except going up the hill to the German Club. What I have termed a letter to Mr. Reimann, was a few words in an envelope. Not more than a minute or two elapsed between my getting back to my office and Mr. Reimann's coming in.

J. R. Anton, broker.—Recollect 31st January. My office was then situated in Lyall, Still & Co.'s old premises, four doors from Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in the Queen's-road. I had occasion several times that day to go to the Hongkong Bank. I was there about half-past 2. I recollect it because I had two cheques of Mr. Kœnig's which I went to pay in, in favour of self and partner. I paid those cheques in—I believe to Mr. Symonds. I then left the Bank; I know the time; it was barely half-past 2. I looked at the clock in the Bank. I went back to my own office. I met Mr. Chater driving past Ice House Lane. He was going rather fast. I hailed him. He half drew up the pony, made a remark to me, held up a cheque, and drove on. This could not have been over three minutes from the time I left the Bank.

Cross-examined.—I meet Mr. Chater very often driving, and very often have occasion to speak to him. There is a particular reason for my recollecting seeing him on the 31st, namely, that I had been to the Bank about a transaction with the same man that he was going about. Cannot tell when I first thought again about meeting Chater, as a matter of importance—I should say next day. Cannot say positively when I thought of it sufficiently definitely to remember the time 2.30.

J. W. Symonds, ledger-keeper at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; was so on 31st January. Have been in the employ of the Bank a little more than 18 months, and have been previously engaged in other banking business in Australia. I was there in Banks in various capacities for 4½ years. Mr. Kœnig had an account at the Bank. [Transcript of Kœnig's account from ledger shown witness.] That is in my handwriting. I enter transfer credits in the order in which they come to my hands. There is a different process with regard to cash credits. The cash credits go first to the compradore, and come to me after going through his hands, to be entered in the ledger finally. One item in Kœnig's account is a cash credit—namely, that of $1,150. With the exception of this item, all the credits are in the order in which they were presented to me. After allowing for the cheque of Mr. Chater, $24,318.74, the balance in favor of Kœnig was $13,330.17, including the $1,150. Robinson's cheque, $5,500, is the next item. Allowing for that the balance is $7,930.17. A further payment was afterwards made to Kœnig's credit of $11,000—and no further sum has been paid to his credit. I have no recollection of any of these credits, except one, being given to me by the holder. I am certain Melchers' cheques for $11,000 were handed to me direct. My duty is to pass the cheque when I receive it, no matter from whom it may be, whether the cashier or the holder. The transfer credits and transfer debits are both subject to the same rule. I received these cheques direct from Mr. Kœnig. They were handed to me between 4 and half-past 4. One of the debit transfers was handed to me across the counter by Mr. Chater himself. I can recollect the time that was brought to me. It was about 25 minutes to 3. Chater came to the counter. I had a conversation with him. In consequence of that conversation I took a cheque from him. I took the cheque and examined my book—I read the cheque through and debited Kœnig's account with it. Mr. Kœnig's funds in the Bank at that time, inclusive of the $1,150 cash payment, was $37,749.91. After making that transfer I took the cheque in my hand to Chater and made a statement to him. He handed me a credit slip; where he got it from I do not know. [Slip shown to witness.] I had already debited Mr. Kœnig's account with the amount before receiving the credit slip from Chater. After this we had some more words, immediately after which I credited Chater's account. I am not sure whether Chater had left the Bank before I credited his account with the amount. I can recollect which was the next transfer. The next transfer in this account was that. [Cheque drawn by Kœnig in favor of Grobien shown to witness.] I believe that to be the cheque brought to me by Mr. Pereira, the cashier. He handed me that along with the credit slip. This was as nearly as possible between a quarter and 10 minutes to three. It was 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour after the transfer to Mr. Chater had been made. Some conversation took place between Pereira and myself regarding the cheque. I referred to the ledger, and carefully examined the account. I found the account was quite correct, but there was not sufficient to meet the cheque. In consequence, I referred the cheque to Mr. Smith, the accountant. In consequence of what Smith said, I sent the cheque to Mr. Greig, the manager. [Book put into witness's hand.] Reads entry, "January 31st. F. Kœnig $21,039.37, credit $13,390—no security." This book belongs to the ledger keeper. After I received the cheque back from Mr. Greig with a memorandum, I entered it in a small book, and I placed cheque and credit slip on the desk of Mr. Pereira, the cashier. He was at the counter at that moment. I made a communication to him in reference to the cheque. It was about half-past three when Mr. Robinson's cheque, $5,500, was transferred. It was handed to me by Mr. Smith, the accountant. There was nothing against the rules of the Bank in transferring Robinson's cheque after business hours. This is frequently done. That transfer was effected in the books by me about 3.30. I saw Kœnig between 4 and half-past 4. Mr. Kœnig asked me what was his balance. I do not think at this time anyone was present except ourselves. He asked me what was his balance, which I told him roughly, not having the ledger before me at the time. He then asked me what cheques had been paid. I looked at the ledger, and took a memorandum of the different cheques; and when I returned—I read the amounts of the cheques to him; and when I came to Mr. Robinson's cheques, which was the last, he said: "Is that paid? I asked both Mr. Chater and Mr. Robinson to hold their cheques till the next morning." I repeated my statement that Robinson's cheque had been paid, and he said: "I hear Mr. Grobien's cheque has not been paid; how much is it short?" I told him about the amount, and he said, "Here is $11,000 more; if I get the rest, will you pay the cheque to-night?" I said: "Yes; I will." I think that was all that passed. What I said was that if he would bring in sufficient funds to make up his balance sufficient to pay the cheque, it would be paid. Mr. Kœnig did not appear annoyed that the cheque was paid, *after* 3, but that it was paid at all. The $11,000 paid in by Kœnig was entered by me to his credit in the ordinary way. I am sure Pereira was not present in any such away as to hear what passed at this interview.

Cross-examined.—I credited the $11,000 after the conversation. Mr. Kœnig did not seem very anxious about Mr. Grobien's cheque. He did not say more than to ask whether if he paid the money in that night the cheque would be paid. I think I saw plaintiffs' cheque when Grobien was in the office on the evening of the 31st. I went up to tiffin before Mr. Pereira—I came back about 2. I only attend to the counter "very occasionally." I received very few transfers on the 31st. [Mr. Robinson's cheque shown to witness]. The "T" upon it is mine. It means "transfer." The "T" was put on as soon as I received it from the accountant. [Cheque favor of Bottomley shown]. The "T" on that is also mine. I received that from Mr. Smith also. I put on the "T" directly I received it from him. [Chater's cheque shown.] The "T" there is also mine. I put it on after I received it from Mr. Chater. I put on this after I consulted the ledger—certainly not before. I put it on after it was passed. [Cheques paid in by Anton and Middleton shown.] Those are my "Ts." I am not quite sure from whom I received those cheques. I cannot be sure when I put the "Ts" on. It must have been a few minutes after I got them—before they left my hands again. I do not recollect the precise hour I got Anton and Middleton's cheques. I recollect the hour I received Chater's cheque from the fact of his coming in. I do not know whether Anton came himself or the cheques came in a pass book. [Melchers & Co.'s paying in book shown.] The mark on it is not mine, it is, I think, Mr. Pereira's. In saying Mr. Robinson's cheque was transferred about 3.30, I speak within a minute or two either way. [Cheque of Corner's shown.] I did not receive that. I think it was given to me by Mr. Smith. I saw Mr. Robinson in the Bank on the afternoon of the 31st, when I transferred Mr. Chater's cheque. I did not say anything about it to Mr. Pereira. I do not know whether he was at the counter or at his desk.

To the Court.—The "T" is only a private mark of the Bank to guide the clerks. I should understand by seeing the letter "T" on a cheque of credit; the said cheque or credit should not go into the compradore's room and get mixed with the cash. I made the answer that I would not put the "T" without consulting the ledger, in reference to Chater's cheque. The reason I did not put it on at first was because I was asked for an immediate answer, and I wanted to save time in giving that answer to his question: "Will you pass this to me—is it all right?" I said: "Yes, it is all right." I understand the "T" to be a private mark, and not an undertaking that the cheque will be passed.

James Greig, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Have been so about two years; have been engaged in banking business before, in Hongkong, Singapore, Java, London, and Scotland. [A paying in book shown to witness.] This is called a "paying in book." Customers who have current accounts with us usually fill up when they send cheques, compradores orders, notes and cash, the several amounts, both in the counterpart and the other portion, which is retained by the Bank. These books are supplied by the Bank to the customers for their and our convenience. On receipt of one of these paying in books, or as soon after as possible, the amounts of the cheques, compradores orders, notes, and cash, are compared with the entries in the paying in books. If they are correct in amount, the counterpart is initialled, the other portion torn off, and the book returned with all despatch. The Bank does not generally send back the books. The coolie who brings these books generally waits for the books, or calls again.

Mr. Hayllar here again objected to evidence being given as to the meaning of the initials, on the ground that it was a question of law for the Court.

His Lordship said he had since consulted authority, and found it appeared it was a question for the Jury what was the object with which these initials were put, and it also appeared to be a question for them what was the meaning of the letter "T." (Grant on Banking, p. 27.)

The Attorney-General pointed out that in the case alluded to, the question was qualified by its having to be shown whether it were the usage of the firm.

His Lordship considered the question as to how far this was a point for the Court or for the Jury, a fine one, and thought it would be better that it should be treated by both Court and Jury.

The Attorney-General said that that was the course recommended by Taylor in such cases.

His Lordship then overruled Mr. Hayllar's objection, and the question was put.

Q.—In the case of a customer, is it the usage of your Bank to pay all such amounts in the paying in book as initialled in plaintiffs' book "A. A. P."?

A.—Certainly not.

Evidence continued.—There is no difference whatever as regards initialling paying in books, when the amount is customers' cheques on our Bank, or miscellaneous documents. The system of paying in slips exists elsewhere, but in my experience I have not seen a counterfoil. Am not sure whether some of the other Banks here have them. Pass books, in my experience, have been the medium of acknowledgement.

His Lordship—Do I understand you to say that pass books have the same meaning as the initials?

Witness—No.

Evidence continued—There were no counterparts formerly. In former times the money used to be paid in with the slip without the counterfoil, and if the cheques were paid they were entered in the pass book. This was an acknowledgement that everything was paid. Our custom is not to enter a cheque in a pass book till it is paid.

The Attorney-General here said that before passing to the question of the "Ts," he did not know whether the Court could take judicial notice of the custom here as to the transmission of letters, &c.

His Lordship considered the fact had better be noted, as although the custom was well known here, it might be important that it should be upon the record, in the event of the case going further.

[It was here admitted that letters were ordinarily sent here by what are known as "chit" books, in which the letters sent are specified, and on which initials are put on their receipt.]

Evidence continued.—Putting the letter "T" on the cheques and paying in slips is usual in our Bank. It is a private mark to distinguish between transfer documents and cash documents. When that letter "T" is written, it has no significance except as to distinguish between the cash and the transfers. It is quite a common thing in our Bank to transfer amounts after three o'clock; there was, therefore, nothing irregular in the transfer of Robinson's cheque.

Cross-examined.—The Bank is not bound to transfer, but there is nothing against its doing so. It is a voluntary act on the part of the Bank.

Q.—On the pay books there are three things,—the first two are notes and dollars. Supposing a man sends in notes and dollars, and you put "A. A. P," or other initials, on your book, do you, or do you not, think that a man would be justified in immediately drawing on his account, on receiving the book with those initials, to the extent of the funds sent?

Witness.—Certainly.

Q.—That means that as soon as a man receives the book with the initials, he would be justified in assuming that his account had been credited?

A.—It means that the Bank had received the documents, and they would be put through, and the party credited with all despatch.

Q.—Then, if a cheque drawn by one customer, and payable to another were signed for on the paying in book, it would be that it would be passed with due despatch.

A.—Yes, it will be passed with all due despatch, certainly.

Q.—How long would it take to consult the current account ledger to satisfy a customer?

A.—Sometimes it could be done in a few minutes. Generally speaking such is the case.

Q.—When you mean to dishonour a cheque sent with the paying in book, do you ever send the cheque back with the paying in book?

A.—It may be a cheque that will be found out in a minute.

Mr. Hayllar here handed to the witness Mr. Melchers' paying in book, and asked—

Q.—Is not that a case where a cheque drawn by Mr. Grobien in favour of Melchers & Co. was at once dishonored, and returned in the paying in book?

A.—It looks like it.

Q.—If it is the practice of the Bank to sometimes keep a cheque, and initial the paying in book, and at other times to put "not sufficient funds" in the paying in book, do you not think such a practice calculated to mislead a customer?

The Attorney-General objected.

Mr. Hayllar said he wished to know whether if it were the practice at one time to return the cheque dishonored with the paying in book, and at another time simply to initial it, that was not calculated to mislead?

Question put.

Witness.—Certainly not; because all despatch is used in putting the documents through. This custom is uniform.

Q.—Do you not think the letters "A. A. P." might induce a customer to believe that they *had been* put through?

A.—The letters "A. A. P" mean *will be*—

Q.—Yes, but might they not lead the customer to think *had been*.

His Lordship—The witness said that the documents would be put through with all reasonable despatch. In some cases they can tell at once, but in large accounts a longer time is required.

Mr. Hayllar (to witness.)—If you follow the practice of the Bank, you would on one occasion keep the cheque and on another send it back. I ask whether such being the case, the signature "A. A. P," or other, is not calculated to lead a person to suppose the cheque was passed?

A.—Well, certainly it does not mean the Bank *has* passed the cheque.

Q.—These pass books then have been going on in use without any special knowledge of what they mean. Has no notice been given to the public as to their meaning?

A.—I am not aware that it has been. These things were in existence before I came.

His Lordship asked whether Mr. Grobien had said so.

Mr. Hayllar said he had not asked that witness, because at that time he thought this was a question of law.

His Lordship—But now you see it is not so.

Mr. Hayllar—But your Lordship admitted it.

His Lordship—I said that any question as to that had better be put to the Jury with what I think of it. It was a question of difficulty, and it was in connection with this I said to the jury that it had better be left to Counsel.

The Attorney-General—Whether it is a question of law or of fact, I do not see what the particular ideas of one man as to its meaning have to do with the matter. It must be left to the Jury to form their own opinion.

His Lordship—And even, as it has been admitted by Mr. Grobien that he received notice "refer to drawer," I do not see, taking that with reference to Boyd and Emerson, that you can say that there has not been due and sufficient notice.

Mr. Hayllar—If the cheque had been sent back at once, we could have estopped Mr. Robinson's cheque from being paid.

His Lordship—I consider I should lay down to the Jury, that this being a British Colony the same customs of banking as at home prevail here. It would be a question of law for me to settle what is due and sufficient notice, and I shall lay down to the jury that they shall say whether as a fact there was such.

Mr. Hayllar pointing out that there were were differences between this Colony and home, asked the witness whether there was a clearing house here.

His Lordship at first objected to the question, but afterwards said, to avoid all difficulty, it could be put.

Witness.—There is no clearing house here.

Mr. Hayllar.—The clearing house has nothing to do with cheques on the same banker as has to receive them?

Witness.—I do not know, but don't think they can have.

Q.—In point of fact I suppose you follow London customs as far as the circumstances of the place will admit?

A.—Compradore's orders and chit books are not known at home, and other matters vary it. So far as the circumstances of the Colony will admit, the usage of banking as it prevails in London prevails here.

Re-examined.—It is seldom a large amount of dollars is sent. Usually in such cases a compradore's order is sent in, which we collect in due course. In such a case where there are initials, a party would be justified in drawing against the dollars, because as they are passed in they are shroffed.

The Court.—Would it take longer to refer to a ledger than to shroff notes?

A.—It depends on the amount of notes. It would not in practice as so few come in. The examination of a ledger might take 10 minutes, or more, according to circumstances. It should not take anything like an hour.

This closed defendants' case.

A. A. Pereira (recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar).—[Melchers paying in book put into witness's hand, and the cheque drawn by Sander & Co. in favour of Melchers.]—I do not remember the cheque; but comparing it with the paying in book, I can see that this must have been the amount.

Q.—On that occasion you returned the cheque with paying in book?

A.—Yes, but I can explain the matter. Do you wish me to explain the reason there is no "T"? Before I explain, will you see in this book whether there is a cheque on the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Hayllar looked through and handed back the book open at a slip on which were noted a cheque on the Mercantile Bank, and three on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The witness then explained: In this and every instance where the cheques on other banks, compradore orders, or notes are entered in the same slip with cheques on our Bank, it is the custom to put all these cheques, notes, and compradore orders through cash—they do not go to transfer, and they are handed over to the shroff, and "T" is not put on them. It is the same as though we paid out the money and received it again.

Mr. Hayllar—That accounts for the absence of the "T"—but how about the note?

A.—Probably I had signed in the usual way, and put the book on the counter, and in the meantime the shroff took the cheque to the ledger keeper and the cheque came round to me again in time to send round with the book. I do not know that this happened, but it is very likely, and this course has been often gone through as a matter of fact.

Q.—Then you very often send these cheque books back with the words "no sufficient funds."

A.—I very often put a memo. on the slip instead of the ordinary memo. "refer to drawer," or "no sufficient funds."

His Lordship here referred to the objection made by the Attorney-General, which he had temporarily allowed. He said Mr. Chater stated his cheque was presented at a certain time, and Mr. Symonds that the cheque was also presented to to him at a particular time, and Mr. Hayllar said there must be a mistake on the part of Symonds, because he (Mr. H.) was in a position to show that the cheque was not drawn at the time this gentleman said it was presented. His Lordship thought I think under the circumstances the evidence should be admitted.

The objection was here accordingly overruled.

The Attorney-General said he had just been told by Mr. Greig that there was another witness as to the time the cheque was paid.

The Court agreeing to hear it,

Mr. H. N. Mody, broker, was declared, and stated: I recollect the 31st January. It was settling day amongst brokers. I was in the office of Mr. Chater when Mr. Reimann came in. I saw Reimann hand over a cheque to Chater. I recollect the circumstance well. It was, I believe, about half-past two.

Mr. Hayllar.—Believe?

His Lordship.—(To witness.) You said the word "believe"—

Witness.—I am certain of the hour.

Cross-examined.—When did you first intend to give this evidence?

A.—I was just asked.

Q.—Can you remember now from the 31st January so well that you can swear to the time within half an hour?

A.—Yes, I can swear, because I have some concern with that cheque.

Q.—You can swear that you can recollect from that time that it was half-past two?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Quite positive—certain—exactly half-past two?

A.—It was, but I cannot say to a few minutes more or less.

Re-examined.—Mr. Chater went out in his trap immediately after Reimann arrived.

Mr. Kœnig was recalled by Mr. Hayllar, for evidence provisionally excluded through admission temporarily of the Attorney-General's objection.

Mr. Hayllar.—Do you recollect at what time on the 31st January you gave Mr. Reimann a cheque for $24,000 in favour of Mr. Chater?

A.—Yes, I recollect. It was at the German Club. I gave it about 2.45 P.M. I have means of knowing, as I went immediately after to draw some money, because it was close upon 3 o'clock. I met Mr. Chater at the Bank. I drew that cheque (for $7,000 shown him) at the time while Mr. Chater was standing at the counter. I paid in $22,000 before I drew the cheque. This was a cheque by Melchers & Co. on the Hongkong Bank. The cheque for $19,200 I paid into my credit at a quarter past 2. The $7,000 I drew about 7 minutes before 3. This was after I paid in the $22,000, but at the same visit to the Bank. After giving Chater's cheque I went to Melchers & Co. and obtained an advance of $22,000 on the security of certain shares. I went from Melchers' office straight to the Bank and paid the money in, and it was at that time I met Mr. Chater.

His Lordship called Mr. Hayllar's attention to the fact that there were some other similar questions to which the same objection had been taken, as that on which the answer to the present one was provisionally excluded.

Mr. Hayllar said this did not signify.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.

Q.—You are sure, then, that you gave the cheque to Mr. Reimann at a quarter to 3, and that at 10 minutes before 3 you were at the Hongkong Bank drawing $7,000 out and paying $22,000 in? Do you mean to say that in 7 minutes you did all this, negotiated the loan and everything—

Mr. Hayllar observed there was no proof of his negotiating the loan then.

The witness assented.

The Attorney-General—Was the $22,000 obtained on the documents you forged?

A.—No.

Q.—But were not the $7,000 the money found upon you when you were captured in the boat?

A.—Yes, they were.

Q.—Did not you say that you met Mr. Chater at the Bank at two o'clock?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you not tell me you had already given the cheque to Mr. Reimann?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When and where?

A.—At the time I paid in the $22,000 and drew out the $7,000; that is when at the Bank.

Re-examined by Mr. Hayllar.

Q.—You said just now that something happened just on your leaving at the Bank?

A.—Yes, as I was leaving the Bank it struck three o'clock by the Clock Tower.

Q.—You had already paid in your money and drawn the $7,000 out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—About the negotiation of the loan—had it been negotiated in the morning?

A.—It had been negotiated days before.

His Lordship—Had you the shares in your hands some days before, and kept them for several days?

A.—No.

Mr. Hayllar—They were time bargains, and the shares had to be delivered on the 31st January.

Mr. Hayllar.—How long did it take you to get the cheque.

A.—Immediately—just as long as it would take to calculate how much.

The Attorney-General.—Ah, he says as long as it would take to—

The Witness.—To multiply 200 by 180.

His Lordship here suggested that some evidence from Mr. Melchers regarding the cheque would be satisfactory. It appeared, however, that he had left the Colony. His evidence, *de bene esse*, had been taken, but Counsel on both sides were agreed that there was nothing in it which would affect the case on either side.

Mr. Hayllar said that there were a few words of evidence necessary from Mr. Grobien, in consequence of the alteration in the pleas, and asked permission to recall him.

His Lordship.—You made no application when they were amended.

Mr. Hayllar said that the pleas had been altered in a most material manner, and the full bearing of the words added did not at the moment occur to him. It had only occurred to him afterwards that no evidence had been given of the time at which the plaintiff's received the notice from the Bank. He had proved that Mr. Grobien found it at a quarter to 5, but not the time it came into Mr. Grobien's house. He had also not proved the fact that Grobien drew another cheque on his own account, showing the interpretation he put on the words on the slip. He (Mr. Hayllar) had thought the question one purely of law, and that consequently no evidence could interfere with it one way or the other. Now the Bank stated what they thought was the meaning of the initials, and Mr. Hayllar wanted to show from evidence what had been the interpretation put upon them on his side.

His Lordship.—How can the interpretation which your client puts upon these words interfere with the opinion of the Jury as to what the words mean?

Mr. Hayllar.—No more than the banker's interpretation. My client's opinion as a customer is worth precisely the same as his as a banker.

His Lordship.—No; because Mr. Greig was called upon to prove the practice of the Bank. Plaintiff could not have drawn any cheque the same day, because he did not come back to his office till very late.

Mr. Hayllar.—He received the notice that the cheque was dishonoured at a quarter to 5. Before that, at 3.15, he had received his paying in book. My learned friend says that he has proved that due and sufficient notice was given. I wish to show that it was not.

His Lordship.—I called attention that the plea did not set forth that due and sufficient notice had been given, not because the plea were bad without this, but because I was satisfied by the evidence that due and sufficient notice had been given. It is a question for the jury, but my opinion is that due and sufficient notice had been given; in which case the words are of no moment, as the matter should be governed by the custom as in London, namely, that the cheque should be kept until the close of the day. If so kept, then your client should have the benefit of any moneys paid in in the course of the day.

Mr. Hayllar—As this case is almost certain to go further, I will ask your Lordship to take down on the notes that evidence was tendered.

His Lordship—No.

Mr. Hayllar again asked that the fact might be noted, when his Lordship made a note as follows upon the record:—

"Noted that in consequence of the pleadings having been amended by the insertion of the words in pleas, second, third, fifth and sixth, of which the plaintiffs had due and sufficient notice,' Mr. Hayllar, for plaintiffs, proposes to recall Grobien and another witness, to prove the exact time that the cheque reached Mr. Grobien's house or office."

His Lordship enquired, however, whether that was not already on the notes. What does your compradore says?

Mr. Hayllar—He does not know.

His Lordship—Some one must have taken it in.

Mr. Hayllar:—Yes; that is the gentleman I wish to call.

The Attorney-General said that at all events it had been shown that the plaintiffs had notice of dishonour of the

saw the prisoner sliding from top to bottom of the high slants of hill on the grounds, and crawling under the railing. He then crossed the road, and descended the steep hill towards Ice House-lane. As he was running after him he heard some person calling out "Lukong—lukong!" but he could not see who was calling out. He overtook and seized the prisoner at the back of the Ice House, making towards the back of the battery. He asked the prisoner why he was running, not knowing the state of affairs, thinking he had been committing some depredations, but he made no answer. He then took him back the same road he came up, through the trees, and met last witness, who said something about a runaway, but as he did not understand him, he proceeded on to Government House, and there learned from H. E. the Governor that he was an escaped convict. The prisoner was wearing the private dress he now produced, a brown jacket, and a white pair of trowsers.

Defendant was told that his case was one to be sent to the Supreme Court, and was asked whether he would make his defence now or reserve it for the Supreme Court.

Prisoner said he would reserve his defence. He was then committed for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF MUNTZ'S METAL.

Two boatwomen and ten boatmen were charged by Inspector Stroud with the robbery of two cases of Muntz's metal from the steamship *Macgregor*, on the 9th instant, the fifth and twelfth as the principals, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and eleventh as assisting, and the first four as receiving the stolen property.

John Main, second officer of the steamship *Macgregor*, sworn, stated his vessel arrived on the 6th instant. At 2 a.m. on the 10th instant a policeman came to him and informed him that two cases of Muntz's yellow sheathing metal had been stolen out of the cargo boat alongside. On the 7th instant some cases of metal were discharged into Mr. Hook's *Despatch*, with other general cargo. The twelfth defendant was the tally man throughout that day. At the same time, the people of the *Despatch* were distributing the cargo to other cargo boats from her. He himself kept tally on the 7th and 8th instant. There were twenty cases on board marked S., and numbered from 1 to 20, and two casks of yellow metal nails, marked S., numbered 21 and 22. He had placed eighteen cases and two casks into the *Despatch*, and two cases were left on the deck, No. 9 and 18, and as he ascertained from the third officer, who relieved him on the 9th from the main hatch, that he had not discharged any, he came to the conclusion these two cases had been stolen off the deck whilst they were at meals.

The clerk of Mr. Hook, sworn, stated that he had received nightly from the twelfth defendant the tally of cargo discharged in the *Despatch*, and from that only eighteen cases and two casks had been received.

Chinese sergeant Hip-a-nam, declared, said from information he received about two cases of copper having been stolen from Mr. Hook's cargo boat, he took a sampan at 9 p.m. and went on board a cargo boat, No. 302, and saw two women and two men, the first, second, third and fourth defendants. The first defendant asked him what he wanted, and he said to her "What have you got here?" pointing to two cases, and she said two cases of copper, got from one of the yellow cargo boats, to put on board the Macao passage boat. He told her to row alongside the police chop, when she called up the other woman and the third and fourth defendants, and ordered them to row alongside the police chop. They did so, and he informed Corporal Campbell, whom he found on board.

Inspector Stroud stated at the time himself and his interpreter was away, having heard a police whistle blown, when the cargo boat was brought to the chop by last witness, and Corporal Campbell left Hip-a-nam in charge of the copper, and the first four defendants he called on deck, and from the information he received, he accompanied the first defendant to the cargo boat *Despatch*, and she pointed out the fifth defendant as the captain, and as the party who gave her the cases and instructions. By this time he had returned to the chop, and Campbell brought the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh defendants on board, and he himself questioned them. The first defendant pointed out the fifth defendant as the man who gave her instructions, and the other defendants brought with him as the crew who assisted to place the cases in her cargo boat. The fifth defendant disowned it for some time, till argued by the first defendant, when he said he got his instructions from the tally man, twelfth defendant. He then went on shore, and arrested the twelfth defendant at Mr. Hook's house, and he denied knowing anything about the matter.

Corporal Campbell, No. 68, deposed that shortly after 9 p.m. on the 9th instant Sergeant Hip-a-nam came alongside, bringing cargo boat No. 302 and the first four defendants, and in the boat two cases of copper. He questioned the first defendant about the cases, and she said she got it from one of the yellow cargo boats. He thereon took the first defendant with him, leaving Hip-a-nam and the other three on board the chop, and went on board the cargo boat *Despatch*. The first defendant pointed out the fifth defendant as the master of the boat, and as the man who gave her the cases and her instructions, the other six men forming the crew she pointed out as those who assisted to place the cases into her cargo-boat. The fifth defendant denied the charge at the time, but the first defendant said the way she became engaged was she had taken a piece of machinery alongside the *Macgregor*, and after discharging same, was engaged by the fifth defendant to take the two cases on board the Macao passage boat, and when she had completed her job she was to get 50 cents. He thereon took the whole of the defendants found on the cargo-boat on board the chop, and Inspector Stroud sealed all the hatches up on board of the *Despatch*. From what the fifth defendant had said on board the chop to Inspector Stroud, the Inspector went on shore and arrested the twelfth defendant; he was brought on board, and denied all knowledge of the two cases. In private conversation with the twelfth defendant, he was told by him that it was nothing to him what had happened; he got his receipt from the second officer, the number he had acknowledged delivering to him into the lighter from the steamer.

One or two other witnesses were then examined, the evidence being of a similar nature to the above. The defendants were then given the usual caution, and told their case was of such a nature as demanded it to be sent to the Supreme Court. Defendants preferred making their defence in the Police-court. The first adhered to her former statement, that she was employed by the fifth defendant to carry the cases and deliver them on board the Macao passage boat, for which she was to receive 50 cents. The second, third, and fourth defendants said they were only servants in the employ of first defendant. Fifth defendant said he received his instructions from the tally man (twelfth defendant) to send the cases on board the Macao passage boat. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh defendants said they were only boatmen on the cargo boat, and had to do what their captain (fifth defendant) told them.

Twelfth defendant denied all knowledge of the cases.

The defendants were then committed for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

SHANGHAI.

(*Courier, May 5th.*)

At H. B. M. Supreme Court to-day, a case came up for hearing, which for the past four weeks has excited deep interest in Shanghai, and wherever else the news has reached. Mr. R. W. Halket, for 11 years an employé in the Customs' service, who has held for some years the important and responsible position of accountant in the Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, and who had been about to proceed to Foochow to enter on the duties of assistant Commissioner of Customs, to which he had been recently promoted, was, on the 10th April, arrested on a charge of malversation to a very large amount. On the 15th April he was brought before the Supreme Court, charged with larceny of his employers' money to the extent of Tls. 5,277. The case was remanded till the 28th, at the request of his Counsel; and again remanded till to-day, when the evidence being completed, he was committed for trial. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Wainewright, Counsel for the prosecution, brought against the prisoner a second charge of embezzling his employers' funds to the extent of Tls. 243.69. This was followed by a charge of larceny of moneys belonging to his employers amounting to Tls. 12,150.14; and a final charge accused him of embezzling other sums aggregating the amount of about Tls. 2,330.

The absence of an important witness prevented the three latter charges from being completed, and they stand adjourned till to-morrow. It is said that extensive speculations in shares supplied the temptation to the alleged crimes.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The Peking *Gazette* of the 9th April contains two edits severely blaming the officials who had charge of the transport services during His Majesty's late visit to the Imperial Tombs. The camels were not ready in time, and the mules were half-starved, and could not go. The Superintendent of the Imperial stables, and the Officers in charge of the luggage, are both sent up for punishment.

The Peking *Gazette* of the 6th April contains a memorial by Li Hung-chang, which does him little credit. Li begs that certain gentry who are anxious to do honor to Woo Hen, who was Taotai of Shanghai during the height of Taeping rebellion, may be allowed to erect a temple to him in the city. Woo had to deal with troublous times; and the honor is deserved, in his case, far better than in most. But Li's record of his services is feeble in the extreme; and unfair, not only in its omission to name the Ever Victorious Army, but in its studious attempt to depreciate the service Foreigners rendered in protecting Shanghai on the occasion of the rebel attack. No one knows better than Li that, if it had not been for Foreigners, Shanghai would have been taken.

NAGASAKI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A large number of the native Christians who were deported from the neighbourhood of Nagasaki three years ago have been brought back. —The Japanese Minister to Russia, Mr. Sawa, entertained the Grand Duke of Alexis, Admirals Possiet, Fedorovski and suites at dinner on the 24th April.—The telegraph from Nagasaki to Simonoseki, Hiogo, Yokohama and Yedo was opened on the 26th: but messages are only received under certain conditions, pending the official opening of the line.—A recent census of the population of Nagasaki gives 14,450 males and 15,674 females.—The *Iron Duke* was expected, *en route* for Yokohama.—A very successful regatta was held on the 25th.

A prominent apiarist, while arranging his beehives recently, inadvertently turned one over. Snugly ensconced in a fresco of poultices, he says to his friends, in sepulchral whispers, that the cost of raising bees far exceeds the pleasure and profit.

It appears from the correspondence of Sir John Burgoyne that, during the Crimean war, a letter was written by a young lady to an officer, requesting that when Menschikoff was taken, the officer would send her one of the buttons off the prince's coat. The letter fell into Prince Menschikoff's hands. He returned it with a coat-button, and with a message intimating that, as some time might elapse before he was taken prisoner, he thought he might as well forward the object of the writer's wishes at once.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 10TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $530 to $535, cash and credit, firm; New Benares, $550 to $555, cash and credit, firm; Old Patna, $645 to $650, cash and credit, firm; Malwa, $595 to $600, for first quality, none to be had.

MAY 11TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $532½ to $536¼, firm; New Benares, $555 to $560, cash and credit. No change in other kinds. New Bengal drug in good native demand; tendency upwards.

The steamer *China* left Singapore this day.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 10 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$22½ to $25 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$325 to $327½ per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$33 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$17 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 12 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—44 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—25 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—70 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—50 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/4½ to 4/4¼
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4/4¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5⅛ to 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/5⅛ to 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5⅛ to 4/5⅞

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight	—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight	74½ to 74¾
Bank, 15 days' sight	74¾
Private, 30 days' sight	75¼ to 75½

SALES ON MAY 10TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Fungus, 40 bags, at $34.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.60, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Black Peas, 300 piculs, at $1.70, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $61.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 55 cases, at $36.50 to $34.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $61.00, by Yne-kee to travelling trader.

Sharkefins, 15 bags, at $25.00, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Cotton, 30 bales, at $12.50, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Old Yellow Peas, 1,000 piculs, at $1.60, by Hing-tye chan to local trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 2 bags, at $10.69, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 300 bags, at $6.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

White Beche-de-mer, 10 piculs, at $15.50, by Hop-hing to Macao merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.47, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.40, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 6,700 piculs, at $1.38, by Fook-mow-tye to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.37, by Yuen-on-tye to local trader.

Sandalwood, 800 piculs, at $4.76, Hung-kee to local trader.

Sugar Candy, 100 piculs, at Tls. 6.5.0.0, by Hop-wo-tye to local trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Chun-chong to local trader.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 14th inst.
Do. Do.	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
NEW YORK	Jenny	Hartmann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sea Mew		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Galley of Lorne (str.)	Robinson		The China Trans-Pacific S. Co.	On the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Conchita	Larrabe	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Salvadora	Hormaechea	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	On or about 17th inst.
Do.	Mariveles (str.)	Zavala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On the 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)		Hongkong	E. J. Sage	On the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON	Active	Henry	Hongkong	Kwong Lee Yuen, or Ah Yon	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Namoa (str.)			Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW	Tchihatchoff (str.)	Witt	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shaftesbury (str.)	Blethen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

BEG to call attention to their extensive ASSORTMENT of "NEW GOODS," just received ex French Mail, consisting of—

A well-selected Stock of White and Colored Ground Printed

CAMBRICS and PICQUES,

suitable for Ladies' Morning Costumes and Wrappers.

WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MUSLINETS, and BRILLIANTES.

LAWNS, GRASS-CLOTHS, and HOLLANDS.

ALSO,

A Choice Lot of YAAK, CLUNY, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS, MOSQUITO NETS, ANTIMACASSARS, SHORT BLINDS, and TOILET MUSLINS.

FANCY GRENADINES, MUSLINS, and LUSTRES, for Morning and Evening Wear.

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and other MATERIALS in the newest tints.

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MUSLIN and LACE SETS, TIES, BOWS, COLLARETTES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SUNSHADES, and PARASOLS.

A Selection of

ELEGANT SPANISH COMBS and MILLINERY, in the Latest Novelties.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

440 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

L. FRIEDEL & Co. have just received Invoices of:—

Elegant American El. Plat. ICE PITCHERS.
do. TEA and COFFEE SETS.
do. DINNER SERVICES.
do. TOILET SETS.
HAMMONY, large and small.
Cracked WHEAT, large and small.
Russian CAVIARE.
do. ANCHOVIES, in small kegs.
HERRINGS, in small kegs.
ASPARAGUS and German VEGETABLES, assorted.
Westphalian HAM, Prime Quality.
Smoked German SAUSAGES, Prime Quality.
RYE FLOUR.

1m 720 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

FOR SALE.

(FROM PORTUGAL.)

SUPERIOR MALVASIA WINE, in one dozen cases.
Do. MOSCATEL DE SETUBAL, do.
Do. PORT WINE, (Vintage 1840,) do.
Do. Do. („ 1847,) do.
Do. Do. („ 1860,) do.

Apply to

J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO, *Chancery Lane, No. 5.*

1m 662 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co., *Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.*

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Ghalders' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.
„ COATINGS for Spring Wear.
FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.
QUILTINGS for VESTS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.
REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of

DAMASK CLOTHS.
„ NAPKINS to match.
„ DOYLIES.
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.
DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.
ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.
BED QUILTS.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.
BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.
TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal,)

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.

~~6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.~~

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER, 39 *and* 40, *Praya West*, Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 731 Hongkong, 10th May, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 14th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 32/6 %, all risks, 23/. %, F.P.A.
„ Silk 19/. %, do.

Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

14d 686 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"DELTA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1873. [711

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1873. [718

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Chartered Steamship

"GALLEY OF LORNE,"

Robinson, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

Cargo and Passengers will be taken at current rate.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers, and an experienced Surgeon is on Board.

RUSSELL & Co., *General Agents.*

16d 725 Hongkong, 9th May, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES"

will be despatched on or about the 28th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 32/6. %, all risks, 23/. %, F. P. A.
„ Silk 19/. %, do.

Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

12d 712 Hongkong, 7th May, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"SHAFTESBURY,"

Blethen, Master, expected from Shanghai on or about the 2nd May, will load as above at Canton and at this port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 659 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French Barque

"ACTIVE,"

Captain Henry, will be despatched for the above port on the 11th or 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

KWONG LEE YUEN, 48, *Bonham Strand*, OR,

AH YON, *Kwong Hing*, 57, *Praya.*

719 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 German Barque

"JENNY,"

Hartmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 672 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque

"CONCHITA,"

Captain Larrabe, will have immediate despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 639 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"SEA MEW,"

465 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 430 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 German Barque

"FERDINAND BRUMM,"

754 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullin, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 507 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

炭 煤 記 廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1885 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN.*

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain McCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.

FREWIN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS, *No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane*, Opposite H.M.-Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony permanently, Mr. STOUT, D.D.S., succeeds him in the Practice of Dentistry in Hongkong from the 1st proximo.

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

1, Alexandra Terrace,
2m 509 Hongkong, 29th March, 1873

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embaucher des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,—

45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192] [Feb. 1.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, *Governor of Hongkong*; AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET.

6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above-granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
—A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co., *Agents.*

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

1876 May 3.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*ALASKA*" will be due at San Francisco June 13th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, May 1st, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND REUNION.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1873, at noon

Extracts.

SCHOOL HONOURS.

Purely honorary distinctions exercise a very varying influence in stimulating those before whom is put the chance of winning them. Grown men, broadly speaking, are more alive to their value than children are. The studious boy who proudly glances at the brilliant bindings, all gold and Russia leather, of the many presentation volumes which he has brought home to grace his father's bookshelves; the quick-witted schoolgirl who weeps passionately because after months of toil, that odious Cecilia Sapper has carried of the French prize, these two old friends of our youth, common in print, are very rarely to be met with in the flesh. The average of public schoolboys do their best at cricket, or rowing, or football, because proficiency in athletics of any sort is really a claim on the suffrages of a gymnastic generation; but it would require a persuasive tongue, indeed, to make yonder lads in flannels and bright coloured caps believe that the narrow-chested hard working boy who has a portmanteau full of prize-books is in any way comparable to Sampson Senior, who had seventy-nine runs against the best bowling of the county, or to young Lightfoot, who got to the finish of his one mile race in four minutes and forty-seven seconds.—*All the Year Round.*

OLD AGE.

An old person has feeble circulation in the feet and legs. Nothing contributes more to relieve the difficulty in breathing, and the chronic cough and other troubles about the head and chest, so common among all people, than keeping the feet and legs warm.

Mr. S., a bank officer, had been sitting in a bank nearly fifty years. He came for some advice about short breath, wheezing and cough.

"Your feet and legs are very cold."

"Yes; but how did you know it?

"By these troubles about your throat and lungs. There is congestion—too much blood there. If the legs and feet were warm, if they had their share of the blood, this congestion about the upper parts would cease, and this short breath, wheezing, and cough would be relieved at once."

"How shall I make my legs and feet warm? I wear as much clothing about my lower extremities as I ever did, and yet they are like icicles."

"I will tell you a secret: An old man with low vitality must have two, three or four times as much dress about the legs and feet as a young man with high vitality. Now, you must put out on two pair of thick, knit woollen drawers, very thick stockings, and broad, strong shoes. Your legs will be warm enough perhaps. It not, then put on a pair of wash-leather drawers over the knit woollen ones. With thick pants over these you will probably be warm. In some rare cases even this will not keep the limbs warm? But they must be kept warm. So you must add and keep adding till they are warm. This is the way you do with your body: why not the same with your legs? You will thereby save your throat, lungs, and head from many common troubles."—*Dio Lewis.*

THE LUBRICATIONS OF SOCIETY.

There are lubricators among men, who keep the machinery of society oiled, so as to prevent its joints from wearing, and its journals from heating. He is a lubricator who introduces great improvements in the processes of society; but there are men who prevent the friction which would otherwise be produced by its working. Such a man I consider one who is thoroughly good-natured. A man who carries a disposition that is characterised by thorough good-nature, tends to make others good-natured. Other people take from us what we carry to them; and if you go in an irritable mood to your breakfast, you will probably find another person who is irritable over against you; and the irritability will be there because you carried it. If you are cold, those around you will shiver. If you are good-natured, men will be apt to know it, and to respond to your good-nature. Men are as much perceived that carry good-nature in society, as spicewood is that carries sweet odors. God bless good-natured men, and multiply the number of them! There is no danger of there being too many men who are not easily irritated, who look on the bright side of things, and who tend to solace—men that you can cushion on, and not touch the hard angles of an exacting, conscientious spirit—men who, in ship or house, or store, or shop, are so sweet that they suggest the more genial, the kindlier aspects of human life. I would not have all the world good-natured. I would not have good-nature to be the only and supreme grace; and there is no danger of its being so—not the least. But where there are so many other sterling qualities, we need lubrication. And blessed are they that move around about in society so as to lubricate it. There are many such who are not conscious of it.—*H. W. Beecher.*

A SINGULAR CITY.

The road from Philippeville to Constantina, in Algeria, lies amidst sunny hills and groves. After so quiet a preparation the first view of Constantina is fairly astounding. Encircled by a grand curve of mountainous precipices, rises a gigantic rock, washed by a moat formed of the roaring cascades of the river Rummel. On the flat top of this naked rock, like the Stylites on his pillar, stands Constantina. The Arabs used to say that Constantina was a stone in the midst of a flood, and that according to their Prophet, it would require as many Franks to raise that stone as it would of ants to lift an egg at the bottom of a milk-pot.

This city, under its old Roman name of Cirta, was one of the principal strongholds of Numidia. In 1837 it was one of the most hotly-defended strongholds of the Kabyles. The French have renamed, as "Gate of the Breach," the old Bab-el-Djedid, where Colonel Lamoriciere entered at the head of his Zouaves. The city had to be conquered in detail, house by house. Lamoriciere himself was wounded; the Kabyles, driven to their last extremity, evacuated the Casbah on the summit of the rock, and let down their women by ropes in the abyss; the ropes, overweighted by these human clusters, broke, piling the bodies and fragments of bodies in heaps beneath the precipice, while some of the natives descended the steep rock safely with the agility of goats.

Of all the larger Algerian cities, Constantina is that which has best preserved its primitive signet. In most quarters it remains what it was under the Turks. These quarters are still undermined, rather than laid out, with close and crooked streets, where the rough white houses are pierced with narrow windows, closed to the inquisitive eye of the Roumi. The roofs are of tile, for the winters on the hills are too severe to permit the flat, terraced roofs of Algiers or Bona. These white houses, roofed with brown, give a perfectly original aspect to the city as seen from any of the neighbouring minences. The plateau of Mansourah is connected with the town by a magnificent Roman bridge, two stories in height, restored by the French.

From this bridge, which is three hundred feet high by three hundred and fifteen feet in length, and has five arches, you look down into the bed of the Rummel, while the vultures and eagles scream around you, and you recite the words of the poet El Abdery, who called this river a bracelet which encircles an arm. The gorge opens out into a beautiful plain rich with pomegranates, figs, and orange-trees. The sea is forty-eight miles away.

A MURDEROUS SEA FLOWER.

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with ever so many long petals of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opelet generally clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful, waving arms, as you call them, have use besides looking pretty. They have to provide for a large, open mouth which is hidden down deep among them—so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips, he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling; and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose, and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.

ABOUT FINGER-RINGS.

The Jews first used the finger-ring in marriage. For this purpose they require it to have a certain value, and to be finally or fully purchased. If it was bought on credit or taken as a gift its power was destroyed. In Pliny's time it was made of iron, with a loadstone inserted instead of a gem; but Tertullian says that in his day it had become gold. The nuns of St. Ann, at Rome, however, show a rude silver ring which they say is the wedding ring of St. Ann and St. Joachim, the parents of the Virgin Mary. The Christian church early adopted the custom of the marriage ring. In ancient marriage rites it was placed first on the thumb in the name of the "Father," then removed to the first finger in the name of the "Son," to the third with the name of the "Holy Ghost," and the "Amen" fixed its place on the fourth. Among the Anglo-Saxons, when children were betrothed, a ring was given as a pledge or "wed," and hence our term "wedding." When this "wed" or pledge was made the ring was put on the right hand, and when it was redeemed by actual marriage it was removed to the left. Their ceremony was very much like that of the present day—the bride was taken for "fairer or fouler" and promised to be "buxom and bonny" to her husband. In the middle ages solemn betrothal by means of a ring generally preceded marriage. Chaucer in his "Troilus and Cresseide," and Shakespeare in his "Two Gentlemen of Verona," describe the ceremony. The custom of inscribing short sentences, called "Posies," on wedding rings—which has lately been revived—is also noticed by Shakespeare and other dramatists of the next century. Collections of these quaint protestations are common in books of curious literature. One of the most whimsical is that inscribed in the inside of the wedding-ring used by Dr. John Thomas, bishop of London, 1753, for his fourth wife. It ran thus; "If I survive I'll make them five." It is to be presumed that this good bishop did not regard Timothy's matrimonial charge as strictly binding. The Gimmel ring, which has met with great favor lately as a marriage ring is of comparatively modern origin, the earliest mention of it with which we are familiar being in the "Beggar's Bush," by Beaumont and Fletcher. It is composed of two hoops which unite and form one, and was first made in France. Rings were also the emblem of spiritual marriage and dignity as early certainly as the fourth century. In the Romish church, the Episcopal ring is of gold set with a rich gem—usually an amethyst and unengraved. The Pope has two rings, one bearing the likeness of St. Peter, used for ordinary business, and never except by the Pope's hand or in his presence; the other bears a cross, the heads of both Peter and Paul, and generally the reigning Pope's name and arms. It is used only for bulls and is broken at the death of the Pontiff, and a new one given by the city of Rome to his successor.—*Mrs. Barr in Golden Age.*

LITERARY GENIUS.

To state the grounds upon which the quality of genius is denied to Bulwer is to expose it. He has written, it is said, a great number of novels, interesting, elegant, ingenious, various, and full of motion; but he has not added to the stock of characters which have become part and parcel of the mental life of the nation. He has not enriched our store of thought by a Falstaff, a Weller, a Becky Sharp, a Mrs. Poyser. To begin with, has he not? We should have imagined that Uncle Jack was some such personage; and if Englishmen were capable of taking genuine interest in anybody but Englishmen, perhaps Doctor Riccabocca would have served that end for them. A dispute about contested facts, however, is generally a lengthy, a tiresome, and an inconclusive one; and though we by no means concede the fact thus alleged to be such, we will content ourselves with arguing as though it were one. But since when, we should like to ask, has it begun to be true that the one sole test of genius in a writer is the capacity for so limning a character that all the lines and colouring, all the light and shade, all the outside and inside of him, should seem to be as thoroughly well-known to you as though you had lived with him, walked arm in arm with him, confessed him, cross-questioned, and made his will for him. It is a talent, no doubt, to do this; but whether it is a talent of a high order, depends. We can quite conceive a person without a spark of genius doing it, though it is certain that it has been done in some instances by writers of incontestable genius. But has it never occurred to the people who air this theory that, though criticism is by no means a discovery of the nineteenth century, but, on the contrary, nineteenth-century criticism is an opprobium to it, this particular theory has indeed been hatched very recently? Furthermore, has it ever struck them that this immense admiration of theirs for character-painting, which constitutes the theory, springs rather from a modern and now greatly prevailing curiosity about people's characters, than from any intrinsic value or superiority in the art of painting characters? It is a trick of mankind to glorify and apotheosise its prevalent conceit. Once on a time the world had a passion for sounds; and in the opinion of such a world the greatest of mankind were sonneteers. Then a passion for epic poems raged, and if every line could begin with the same letter the preceding one ended with, all the better; and in a community so disposed the sterling man of genius was he who could pile up twenty-four books of high-sounding metre, which has long been silent, and will for ever remain so. Later on, masques were the mania of courts and multitudes; and the writers of masques were assured of an immortality, the term of which has already ended. So are we constituted for the most part. Our tastes are final judges, from which he allow no court of appeal. Men have played just the same conceited trick with their religion, indeed, with their God, compounding even the latter of the attributes which happened to be in fashion at the moment; and we all know that to the nineteenth century the notion of any God but a scientific God is a grovelling superstition. Such are the conclusions infallibly reached by people who live exclusively in their own times, the breath of whose nostrils are its vanities, who can think only its thoughts, and who grow windy on its extravagances. But those who "look before and after," who do not forget that there were many centuries and many modes of thought before the nineteenth century and its modes, and that there will succeed many other centuries and many other modes of thought, smile at such shallow assumptions, and refuse to be infected by this puerile provincialism.—*Temple Bar.*

GROUSE DRIVING.

Let us imagine ourselves again upon a moor, in the early days of autumn, with guns, cartridges, dogs, loaders, drivers, and luncheon—all *en règle.* We have breakfasted early, ridden or driven a few miles to the edge of the moor, and walked a mile or two up to the scene of action. Ensconced in the first battery, with our loader busily arranging cartridges ready to his hand, and our retriever, keen as mustard and patient as Job, behind us, we are cheered by the pleasing consciousness that we have got a good place, and that the drivers are well started. The morning in clear and sunny; the time of day, say, ten or half-past. The blue smoke of our morning cigar curls spirally upward, stirred by no outward wind. "What a day for driving!" bursts involuntarily from our lips. Half-an-hour, perhaps three-quarters, elapse, and we are still straining our eyes into the distance. Nothing to be seen but the lovely expanse of heather and golden bilberry, varied by grey and green patches of stones and grass, or strips of burnt moor, which stretches swelling or sinking away to the blue horizon. Nothing to be heard but an occasional self-satisfied chuckle from some unsuspecting old cock-grouse, or the faint bleating of a distant flock of moor sheep. But hark; a far-off cry of "Ma-a-ark" is wafted along the light September breeze. *Arrectis auribus,* we listen for the next symptom of the approaching fray, while our eyes almost tire of sweeping sky and earth for signs of the quarry. Suddenly a small pack of flying birds rises phantom-like, out of the earth, and settle almost before we have caught sight of a feather, about two hundred yards ahead, chuckling heartily. These are doubtless suspicious old stagers, whose habit is, under any circumstances, to slink away at the first symptom of human presence on the moor. We grasp the trusty breechloader, and pulling ourselves together, are conscious that the game has begun. At length we can see the flutter of a white flag on the crest of yon second hill, followed immediately by a wondrous swirl of distant birds that look like bees in the air. They sink down again below the sky-line, and again the cry of "Mark" arises. Now more flags are visible, till the complete horse-shoe of flickering white objects is in view, though still a mile off on the opposite hill-face. Large bodies of birds are on the move in the valley between us and the drivers, more are settling in front, and still we are idle; while still the cry of "Mark" comes sighing on the breeze. The weird crow of the old cocks, rising from all parts of the "slack" in front of the batteries, keeps our attention on the strain, and promises that work, and plenty of it, is near at hand. Two shots—three—four—five shots away on the right of the line announce that the ball is opened, and redouble our excitement. "Are they ever coming?" "Yes!" for before we have time to think or aim, our first two barrels have been fired at a wily old cock, who was on us before we saw him, but who disappears unharmed into the distance behind. With a second gun in our hands we again watch keenly, inwardly cursing the cunning of that old miscreant, who has caused us to fail, expended two good cartridges, and who must have risen out of the earth, for no mortal saw him till he was within a yard of the batteries. Somehow the guns on the right and the left appear to be enjoying all the fun, for their fire is incessant, and the birds, though they settle in front, seem to fight shy of our battery. But the middle of the line is bound to have its turn; and look! ours is coming at last. As the shouting of the drivers waxes louder, about two or three hundred birds have risen, and are now on the move towards us, apparently creeping slowly over the very tops of the heather. Straight at us they come, their necks and breasts gleaming red and bright in the autumn sun, while a feeling akin to fear comes over us. Some of them settle, fresh ones take wing and join them, till all is alive with grouse in front, and our gun trembles in our hand as they come on. They are on us—the supreme moment has arrived. We pick our birds—bang, bang—thud, thud—and by us they go with our four barrels into them, not creeping slowly, but at the rate of fifty miles an hour. More are coming. Oh for a hundred guns! Faster and faster they stream at us; packs, twos and threes, and single birds, as straight as arrows, and as swift as the north wind; over us, at our heads, to the right, to the left, now behind, now in front again, the cannonade roaring along the line. Past our ears, and over their dead and dying comrades, on they must come, through all the smoke and thunder of the guns, worthy of Sedan or Waterloo, till we would fain hold hard and let our barrels cool. But the drivers are climbing up the face we are on, and the stream is beginning to slacken. The remaining birds come singly, and are calmly and neatly killed, for those bewildering packs have passed, and are over the hill behind. Now the drivers are up to the batteries, and the drive is over. The faithful and patient Hector leaps up, for he knows his time has come, and we sally forth to pick up the corpses of the slain, and lay them in triumph by our battery. Ten minutes of this work, and we are told to face about in our boxes. We do so, and again the expectation, the excitement, the torrent of grouse, the lively fusilade, and the thud of our frequent victim on the ground, or against the walls of our stronghold. Again the picking up and reckoning of the slain, the congratulations and condolences, and away over the hills to the next line of batteries. Such is a good drive in modern Yorkshire.—*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th May, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $120.00
" 28 a 32	"	125.00 a 132.00
" 38 a 42	"	127.00 a 138.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
9 a 10 lbs	"	2.95 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.40
64 a 66 "	"	2.50 a 2.65
68 a 72 "	"	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 3.70
40 "	"	3.10 a 4.30
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.85
24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a 3.75
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.70 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.50 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.80 a 0.82
" Brown	"	0.72 a 0.75
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.52 a 0.55
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a 0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.87 a 0.88
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.10 a 8.20
" Assorted	"	7.70 a 7.80
" HH Scarlet	"	8.15 a 8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" S	"	20.50 a 21.00
" BBB	"	22.50 a 23.00
LASTINGS	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a 4.25
" Hoop	"	4.75 a 4.80
" Bar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	8.75 a 9.00
LEAD	"	6.00 a 7.10
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.10 a 5.35
" Swedish	"	5.50 a 5.75
TIN, Malacca	per picul	35.00 a 36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	9.75 a 10.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.50 a 30.00
QUICKSILVER	"	115.00 a 116.50
SPELTER	"	8.00 a 8.20

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 16.20
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 18.50
" Shantung	"	16.00 a 18.50
" Bengal	"	11.50 a 17.00
ALUM	per picul	1.70 a 1.95
SAGAMUTS, Japan white	"	3.95 a 4.00
" Black	"	3.25 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.80 a 7.20
COALS, ANCLAR	per ton.	
" English steam	"	16.50 a 17.00
" American Anthracite	"	14.50 a 16.00
" Sydney	"	14.00 a 14.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.50 a 4.85
STRAITS FRONTIER, &c.,		
MATANG, Straits	per pol.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.30 a 4.75
PEPPER White	"	23.50 a 24.00
" Black	"	13.50 a 14.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.15 a 3.30
SANDAL Wood Malabar	"	4.20 a 4.50
" South Seas	"	19.50 a 21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.90 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.50
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	7.30 a 7.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pol.	1.50 a 1.55
" California	"	2.10 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 1 a 3	"	8.75 a 9.25
" Dk. Brown	"	3.40 a 3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	3.50 a 3.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.50 a 16.00
PEAS, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.35
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.35
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.50 a 35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.70 a 2.35
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.85
MOSSES, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 13.00
" " small	"	6.50 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.50 a 7.20
BEES WAX, Japan	"	12.00 a 17.50
" Hankow	"	57.00 a 68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Acantha	Young	Brit. str	652	Olyphant & Co	At Canton
Alaska	H. L. Howard	Amr. str	4011	P. M. S. S. Co	
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bombay	Davies	Brit. str	1326	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Canton	Jaques	Brit. str	1218	Siemssen & Co	
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Cheops	Dowdy	Brit. str	987	Gilman & Co.	
Cyphrenes	Stephens	Brit. str	1279	Jardine, Matheson & Co	San Francisco
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Chinese	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast
Esmeralda	Billabaso	Span. str	267	E. J. Sage	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glenlyon	Auld	Brit. str	1350	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenroy	Watt	Brit. str	1370	Gilman & Co	
Hai-loong	Farrow	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Historian	W. H. Tutton	Brit. str	1850	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
MacGregor	Jacobson	Brit. str	1413	Gilman & Co	
Maunee	R. A. Zavala	Span. str	205	Remedios & Co	
Marivoles	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Ocean Queen	Frahm	Brit. str	421	E. J. Sage	
Pataxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Shaftesbury	Blethen	Amr. bk	524	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Riga	Drysdale	Brit. str	918	Gilman & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Tchihatchoff	P. Witt	Rus. str	1545	Wm. Pustau & Co	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Activ	Henry	Fren. bk	396	Order	Saigon
Alina	R. Martin	Ger. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Anna Dorothea	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Chinese	Saigon
Ashburton	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	541	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	
Bun Cuo	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Canton	Heimsoht	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
C. Christina	C. C. Fischer	Ger. bk	286	Bourjau & Co	
Conchita	A. Larrabe	Span. bk	408	Remedios & Co	
Conquest	Small	Amr. bk	516	Order	
Condor	Brulin	Ger. bk	345	Bourjau & Co	Saigon
Day Dawn	Barrington	Brit. bk	398	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Don Enrique	Barrera	Peru. sh	1312	Remedios & Co	
Dudu	Lund	Siam. bk	335	Chinese	
Edouard Raoul	Saugnet	Fren. bk	303	F. Degenaer	
Esperance	Guillour	Fren. bk	272	Raynal & Co	
Fabius	Stultze	Siam. sh	651	Chinese	
Ferdinand Bruma	A. F. Ross	Ger. bk	754	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Gustave	Pehl	Ger. bk	240	Wm. Pustau & Co	Newchwang
Hawaii	Brown	Brit. bg	200	Order	
Hera	Hoffman	Brit. sch	567	Yuen-fat-hong	
Insulaire	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	374	F. Degenaer	
Inverdrurie	James Peter	Brit. bk	591	R. S. Walker & Co	Iloilo, &c.
James B. Bell	R. Chandler	Amr. sh	768	Order	
James Lister	Hunter	Brit. sh	950	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lucre	M. Calberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Madeleine	Pateary	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Maggie	B. Bissett	Brit. bg	191	Chinese	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	
Mary Mildred	Fyne	Brit. sh	460	D. Lapraik & Co	
Minna	G. Thuren	Ger. bk	327	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Misti	A. Bertin	Fren. bk	432	J. Willaume	
Nouveau Mondolli	Simon	Fren. bk	336	Order	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	420	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Prospector	Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Rouse	Jacobsen	Fren. bk	452	Grun & Co	
Riestra	M. Uriarte	Span. bk	104	Order	
Salvadora	Hormaeche	Span. sh	1000	Brandao & Co	
Sarah Watson	McDonald	Brit. bk	457	Chinese	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	B. F. Field	
Seaman's Bride	J. Andreason	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Sea Mew	J. Kaey	Brit. bk	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Shooting Star	Sorensen	Siam. bk	618	Chinese	
Starlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bk	239	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullen	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Taunton	Chelmore	Brit. sh	687	Russell & Co	
Thomas Brown	W. Steele	Brit. bk	279	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Windward	Stanard	Amr. bk	782	Master	San Francisco
Yvonne	Jan	Fren. bk	292	Carlowitz & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun-vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Shanghai
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	Com. Hon. A. Denison	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Hongkong
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Foochow
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	——	ordered to Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Amoy
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	To be Sold	Shanghai
Manee	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Loney	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	Saigon
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	Commodore Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Yokohama
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comr. Dicken	Foochow
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Foochow
Tenzer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Kobe
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120